



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/521,716	01/19/2005	Hans Rudolf Gygax	102790-188 (30055 US)	2373
27389	7590	05/29/2008		
NORRIS, MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS			EXAMINER	
875 THIRD AVE			MCKANE, ELIZABETH L	
18TH FLOOR			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW YORK, NY 10022			1797	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			05/29/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/521,716	Applicant(s) GYGAX ET AL.
	Examiner ELIZABETH L. MCKANE	Art Unit 1797

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 April 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 2-12 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 2-12 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 16 April 2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mühlmel et al. (US 6,135,431).

Mühlmel et al. teaches a fragrance cartridge including a reservoir **3** for containing a fragrance material, an ingress channel (first end of tube **2** and associated cannula) and an egress channel (second end of tube **2** and associated cannula). See col.2, lines 34-40; col.3, lines 38-41. Filters **4** are located within the ingress and egress channels. The cartridge further includes a carrier gas source connected to provide carrier gas on demand into the cartridge (col.3, lines 51-52). The cannulae will inherently define

Art Unit: 1797

capillary passages. Mühlmel et al. further discloses that a scenting system may include multiple fragrance cartridges in one packaging unit. See col.3, lines 55-61.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 2-4 and 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mühlmel et al. in view of Nightingale (GB 2,042,340).

With respect to claims 2-4, 9, 10, and 11, Mühlmel et al. teaches a fragrance cartridge including a reservoir 3 for containing a fragrance material, an ingress channel (first end of tube 2) and an egress channel (second end of tube 2). See col.2, lines 34-40; col.3, lines 38-41. Filters 4 are located within the ingress and egress channels. The cartridge further includes a carrier gas source connected to provide carrier gas on demand into the cartridge (col.3, lines 51-52). The cannulae will necessarily define

capillary passages. Mühlmel et al. further discloses that a scenting system may include multiple fragrance cartridges in one packaging unit. See col.3, lines 55-61.

Nightingale teaches a fragrance cartridge **18** comprising a reservoir **19** of fragrance and capillary channels **20** for controlling emission of fragrance from the device (Figure V; page 1, lines 39-43). The fragrance is prevented from leaking from the reservoir by capillary action. See page 1, lines 58-59. The capillaries may be 0.4mm in diameter and 20 mm long. See page 2, lines 59-61. Moreover, Nightingale evidences that the emission rate is just over 27.8 ng/s (0.1 mg/hr). See page 3, lines 5-7.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the capillary channels **20** of Nightingale to the fragrance cartridge of Mühlmel et al. in order to achieve the advantages disclosed by Nightingales – that is, a constant emission of volatile until it is exhausted. Moreover, the use of the capillary channels of Nightingale would have allowed the user/manufacturer to eliminate the membranes **6** and cannulae.

As to claim 8, Mühlmel et al. discloses that a single support body may include multiple fragrance cartridges. Although not specifically taught by Mühlmel et al., it would have been obvious to also include the source of carrier gas and a pump, in order to have all the necessary components of the system in a single packaging unit.

7. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mühlmel et al. in view of Chiao et al. (US 2002/0114744), or alternatively, over Mühlmel et al. and Nightingale, further in view of Chiao et al.

Mühlmel et al. fails to teach that the multiple cartridges are embedded in the support body. Chiao et al. teaches a substantially flat, rectangular support body **001** having a plurality of cartridges **004** embedded therein. Each cartridge **004** includes capillary tubing **010** for transporting scent from a scent reservoir **016** to scent release openings **011**. See Figure 5. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to embed the cartridges of Mühlmel et al. within a support body in order to provide a unitary and easily transportable construction.

8. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mühlmel et al., Nightingale, and Chiao et al. as applied to claim 5 above, and further in view of Karp (US 7,261,812).

With respect to claim 6, the combination of Mühlmel et al. with Nightingale and Chiao et al. fails to disclose producing the capillary channel by hot-embossing or laser etching. Karp teaches that it was known in the art at the time of the invention to fabricate capillary tubes using such techniques as embossing (col.9, lines 25-28; col.10, line 29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ fabrication techniques already evidenced as successful in creating capillary tubes.

As to claim 7, the Mühlmel et al. with Nightingale is silent with respect to a machine readable microprocessor chip. However, Chiao et al. discloses that the support body **001** includes a memory storage unit **031** which can be a memory chip.

The memory storage unit can also store scent recovery sequence information for use in coordinating multimedia playback and scent recovery information. See Abstract. It would have been obvious to employ the memory storage unit of Chiao et al. in the fragrance cartridge(s) of Mühlmel et al. in order to provide a further means of marketing the device.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ELIZABETH L. MCKANE whose telephone number is (571)272-1275. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri; 5:30 a.m. - 2:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gladys Corcoran can be reached on 571-272-1214. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Elizabeth L McKane/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797

elm
26 May 2008